U.S. Continues Support of Security Council's Resolution on Indonesia

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN[1]

MR. PRESIDENT: I did not plan to speak on this question in view of the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to defer discussion of the question until the fourth regular session of the General Assembly and in view of my desire to support the efforts of the President in bringing the Assembly to a close this week, unless the wild accusations of bad faith which have been leveled at my government by the Soviet group of states in connection with the Indonesian question forced me to make a few remarks in order to make the record straight.

My government has viewed with admiration the efforts of the Indonesian people to gain their independence and has steadfastly sought to support them in their legitimate aspirations. We have supported and continue to support the forces working for independence, both in the Republic and elsewhere in Indonesia, and have sympathized with the efforts of the very able leaders of this movement to improve the conditions of their people and bring stability, security, and independence to their land.

The United States believes that it is only by granting independence to the Indonesian people themselves that it would be possible to restore to this important area of the world a stable government capable of caring for the interest of its 70 million inhabitants and contributing to international peace and security. These considerations have guided the United States throughout the consideration of the Indonesian question in the United Nations. My government cooperated fully in the Security Council and its Commission to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands Government so that the United States of Indonesia might be established at an early date as one of the fully sovereign and independent peoples of the world.

I reject emphatically and absolutely the charges we have heard tonight and the insinuations which have been intemperately made here as to the motives of the United States Government in this case. I should like to point out that these charges come from states whose purposes in connection with Indonesia are obvious to all the world. The Soviet group of states has never paid more than lip service to the principles of the United Nations in connection with the Indonesian question. From the very beginning they have acted in such a way as to bring about political and economic disorder in Indonesia. Has their conduct shown interest in making anything but propaganda by exciting disagreement and causing distrust? Their acts have not promoted the efforts of the United Nations and particularly of the Security Council to use the peaceful settlement procedures of the United Nations Charter so that early independence could be brought to an early realization.

Does the Soviet Union want an independent Indonesia? Its conduct indicates that it wants an Indonesia under the domination and control of a Communist minority taking its order from Moscow. The record clearly reveals that the Soviet Government has no interest in supporting the Government of the Indonesian Republic or of restoring peace to Indonesia. In fact, the Soviet Government is fundamentally opposed to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Its Communist Party has tried to undermine and overthrow that Government. Communist revolt against President Sukarno and Premier Hatta, in September of last year, was an open effort on the part of the Soviet Union to overthrow the Indonesian Republic. When the resumption of hostilities by the Netherlands Government against the Indonesian Republic took place last December, the official Communist line as presented in the Communist press, instead of deploring this action, openly gloated that it was a punishment for the Government of Sukarno and Hatta, who had successfully put down the Communist revolt. The Communists even went so far as to accuse the Premier of the Indonesian Republic, Dr. Hatta, of being a traitor to his country for his actions in putting down that revolt. The charges by the Soviet representative in the Security Council and this Assembly when discussing this question cannot hide from the world the true position of his government. As in previous cases, we expect the Soviet Union to continue its obstructive tactics as the prospects for settlement appear brighter. We, however, should not allow such tactics to delay us long from our objective.

The parties to the dispute seek specific settlement through conciliation and mediation with the aid of the Security Council. No discussion in the

[1] Made before the plenary session of the General Assembly in New York on May 11, 1949, and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations on the same date.

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General Assembly should take place which could interfere with their efforts.

In spite of the obstruction of the Soviet Union, the United Nations is continuing to follow the principles and procedures of the Charter in its efforts to find a just and lasting settlement of this problem. My government continues to believe that the terms of the Security Council's resolution of January 28, 1949, provide for such a solution.[1] After receiving guidance from the Security Council on March 23[2] of this year regarding the implementation of the first phase of the program laid down in that resolution, the parties have now taken an initial step forward in this program. They have now reached a preliminary agreement. We commend both parties for their statemanship and for the good will which they have shown. We believe this preliminary agreement augurs well for the success of the negotiations, which presumably will be undertaken in the near future at The Hague. It is the earnest hope of my government that both parties will promptly and wholeheartedly carry forward the program which they have now embarked upon and that the United Nations Commission for Indonesia will be able to report by next fall that a final solution of the problem has been reached. Consequently, of course, we support the pending motion.

Question of Indonesia

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

U.N. doc. A/868
Adopted May 11, 1949

The General Assembly,

NOTING the outcome of preliminary negotiations between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia in Batavia as announced on 7 May 1949, which negotiations were based on the directives of the Security Council of 23 March 1949,

EXPRESSING the hope that this agreement will assist the attainment of a lasting settlement in accordance with the intentions of the Security Council resolution of 28 January 1949,

Decides to defer further consideration of the item to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

Admission of Israel to U.N. Membership

Resolution Adopted by General Assembly

U.N. doc. A/867
Adopted May 11, 1949

HAVING RECEIVED the report of the Security Council on the application of Israel for membership in the United Nations,[3]

NOTING that, in the judgment of the Security Council, Israel is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter,

NOTING that the Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly that it admit Israel to membership in the United Nations,

NOTING FURTHERMORE the declaration by the State of Israel that it "unreservedly accepts the obligations of the United Nations Charter and undertakes to honour them from the day when it becomes a Member of the United Nations",[4]

RECALLING its resolutions of 29 November 1947 and 11 December 1948 and taking note of the declarations and explanations made by the representative of the Government of Israel before the *ad hoc* Political Committee in respect of the implementation of the said resolutions,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACTING in discharge of its functions under Article 4 of the Charter and rule 125 of its rules of procedure,

1. *Decides* that Israel is a peace-loving State which accepts the obligations contained in the Charter and is able and willing to carry out those obligations;

2. *Decides* to admit Israel to membership in the United Nations.

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[1] BULLETIN of Feb. 27, 1949, p. 250.
[2] BULLETIN of Mar. 27, 1949, p. 379.
[3] U.N. doc. A/818, dated Mar. 9, 1949.
[4] U.N. doc. S/1093, dated Nov. 29, 1948.